UNEARNED FORTUNES

York Boarding House Keepers

THERE ARE TOO MANY TO ASK ALL.

The Ball Bound to be a Big Success, Despite the Early

The arrangements for the Centennial in-

augural celebration in New York City are

fast nearing completion. The story having

gone abroad that extortion would be prac-

ticed by hotels and boarding houses, similar

to that practiced in Washington during the

inauguration, New Yorkers are in a hurry

to deny the story. They have to admit

that some boarding house keepers will get

every cent they can. The ball will be un-

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

block after block of platforms for spectators.

Something should be done to boom this idea

The far-sighted one who wants to make

sure he will have bed and board for himself

and family has already swooped down upon

the hotel keeper, and you can hear from your friends who have spare room at their

nomes that the country cousin is on the way

Some boarding house keepers are meanly

trying to coin an unearned fortune by put-

ting up cots in their parlors and dining rooms, on the plan of the ladies of the same

profession who took advantage of the inaug-

uration jam in Washington last March.

But most of them are going to be fair and won't crowd their regular patrons to the

ALL OUT FOR THE STUFF.

advancing hosts. The single gun the com-

mittee fired was the announcement that

only three Washingtons were invited to sit

et the banquet. They were Edmund Law Rogers, of Baltimore, "the oldest living de-scendant of Martha Curtis;" Bichard B.

Washington, of Charleston, W. Va., "the

Washington and Mary Ball, the parents of George Washington," and Dangerfield Lewis, of Audley, Clark county, Va., "the oldest male having the blood of both the

QUITE TOO MANY OF THEM.

After stating that the Washington family

was really too prolific to be provided with tickets, Mr. Bushrod C. Washington writes

in behalf of this particular regiment of Washingtons that they were modest, and "hold, I am sure, as I do, that George

Washington was pre-eminently the father of his country, and that the Washington family, being confined to no name, is com-

posed of 60,000,000 of American freemen."

There were vast hordes of other Washingtons, too. But late in the afternoon the

Washington Star made its appearance with two solid columns of Washingtons. The

Washingtons were in close rank and file,

The committee has been for some weeks engaged very quietly in another war, the details of which only came out to-day. Every foreign minister at Washington was

in the beginning duly invited to attend various features of the celebration. They were invited to the ball, and the entire

diplomatic corps accepted the invitations by return mail; but it was something of a shock to the committee when every Minis-ter in the lot asked to have a box in the

Metropolitan Opera House for the occasion. Hence there is trouble.

ALL WANT TO GO TO THE BALL.

and another was offered \$2,000. There is,

The Art Committee has spent a great deal of time and money on devising souvenirs of

is a pamphlet of 12 pages, printed on tinted Japanese paper. The pages

tinted Japanese paper. The pages are tied loosely with ribbons. The cover bears the full title of the celebra-

tion. Below the title is the reproduction of the obverse side of the commemorative

medal designed for the centennial by St. Gaudens. The reverse side of the medal is

on the back cover. The center pages of the pamphlet bear a design by Will H. Low of

two figures supporting large tablets, on one

of which are the names of the thirteen orig-

inal States, with pictures of Washington and Adams. The other pages give a great deal of data concerning the centennial.

THE MUSIC FOR THE BALL.

Committee to-day, Edmund C. Stanton was elected director of the ball. His duties will be practically the same as those as-signed to Ward McAllister. Mr. Stanton will also be Chairman of the Floor Com-

mittee. The music of the ball will be ma

up of 100 pieces—string band—divided into relief orchestras of 50 each. It is intended

to limit the attendance to 6,000. There will be 17,000 square feet of dancing room

and 12,000 square feet of supper room. After the opening quadrille almost all the dancing will be waltz music.

A POLITICAL TRIAL.

Clayton's Murder and the Theft of the

Plummerville Ballot Boxes.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18.—The trial of

are charged with interfering with the Con-

gressional election at Plummerville last November, began in the United States Cir-

cuit Court to-day.

The theft of the ballot box by masked

At the meeting of the Entertainment

however, a set price for boxes.

was a single two-column paragraph.

Washington and Curtis families.'

as a matter of public comfort.

of honor at the banquet.

Hour It Starts.

At the Sound of a Bugle Blast the Boomers Sweep Into the Neutral Strip.

THE START FOR OKLAHOMA.

Fearful Floods Will Impede the Forward Progress of the Pilgrims.

A FIERCE BORDER FIGHT.

The First Red Flow of What Promises to Be a Very Carnival of Blood and Crime.

HARRY HILL HAS DISAPPEARED.

The Authorities at Washington Are Much Alarmed Over the Prespect of Serious Trouble Ahead.

HARRISON MAY DECLARS MARTIAL LAW

Owing to the floods it was decided to allow the boomers to start across the neutral strip for Oklahoma earlier than was at first intended. At the sound of a bugle thousands of wagons started in an eager race for the promised land. Four persons were killed and others injured in a fight between a squad of boomers and the Indian police on the border. Harry Hill has mysteriously disappeared, and a reward is offered for his discovery. Government officials are fearful of a general riot. The military will be held in readiness.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.1

ARKANSAS CITY, April 18 .- Between floods and tornsdoes the boomers who are now in full march on Oklahoma are having a hard time. This is a bad season of the year to do anything in this part of the country, but perhaps the most difficult feat of all to perform is to attempt to go anywhere by wagon. Every stream in the Indian nation is swollen to such an extent that the fords have been obliterated, and in order to make successful crossings men have to go out on the boiling water in rafts and make soundings at the risk of their lives.

The storm of Tuesday night was the most disastrous in the history of Southern Kansas. in torrents. Among the thousands of Cherokee strip was made by the boomers enboomers massed along the Cherokee strip camped here. The intention had been to the suffering and terror caused by the furious onslaught of the wind was appalling. Horses were stampeded, schooners were overturned and in the darkness man and beast' raced about panic stricken and bewildered.

Scenes of Confesion. In some cases whole families were hurled

out of their wagons and scattered over the ground. Many were injured, but nobody was killed. The old soldiers' Oklahoma colony was overtaken by the tornado and badly demoralized. Every tent save one was destroyed, and the canvas covers of all the wagons were blown away. The drenched and miserable boomers who

comprise this colony returned to Wichita for fresh covering. At Wellington the storm raged furiously. Several buildings were wrecked. A man named Hacker was almost instantly killed by a flying board. All Southern Kansas and as far south into the Indian country as the borders of Oklahoma have sent reports of washouts, of misery and sickness in the camps of the boomers, and of trails almost obliterated by the water which spreads over the low lands.

Later reports about the battle between the Chickasaw police and a party of boomers and cattle men near Oklahoma City show it to have been a stubborn contest for supremacy. The mounted police were guarding the southern border of Oklahoma with strict orders not to permit anybody to use the famous Chesholm cattle trail.

The First Blood Shed. The cattle men were on their way to Kansas, and endeavored to bluff the police by driving their stock past them. Several boomers who saw a chance to get into Oklahoma under the guise of cattle men on their way North, joined the Texans and made a bold dash for the trail. The police warned the intruders back, but, being numerically stronger, the cattle men continued to advance. The police then fired a volley, instantly killing two cattle men and one boomer named Henry Geiss, and wounding

The invaders replied with a rattling fire. which killed one policeman and wounded another. They then rounded up their cattle and took the old Abilene route through to Cheyenne reservation. The first shooting around Kiowa occurred last night. Two boomers claimed a certain quarter section, and one named George Kramer undertook to put the other, Charles Heidke, off

Both men drew revolvers, and Kramer was shot through the head and instantly killed. Heidke was slot through the groin and may die.

Oklahoma Harry Hill, one of the oldest boomers in Kansas, left for the Territory from Wichita last Friday, and has not been heard from since. He was expected to return Sunday, and his disappearance is most mysterious. The last heard of him was from Purcell. He left that village Sunday evening, saying that he would ride over to Oklahoma City Monday noon. His dog was found shot through the head.

Hill is one of Wichita's most prominent citizens and is worth several hundred thousand dollars. A reward of \$600 has been

offered for his discovery, and this reward PROTESTS TOO MUCH will be greatly increased to-morrow.

Capt. Marum, of the United States Army, estimates that there will be at least 20,000 men n the Territory before May 1 seeking homesteads. Great trouble is sure to be the result if the estimate is correct. A thousand wagons and 5,000 men, women and children are to-night toiling slowly across the strip for Oklahoma. Many started at 8 o'clock this morning. Everybody wanted to get in the lead, and if a detachment of soldiers had not been present to preserve order there

Starting Across the Strip. One of the wagons had the Stars and stripes floating from a pole. When all was expectancy Captain Hayes, mounted upon a superb gray horse, dashed down upon the colonists. He reminded them of their pledge not to disturb cattlemen's fences or Indian villages in the Ponca and Pawnee villages, and then announced that the starting signal would be a long bugle blast. Then he rode back to the head of his column and, after swinging it down the plain a few hundred yards, he seized a bugle from one of his men and blew a sharp blast that set in motion the whole train of

An exciting race up and down hill began. As the strange procession passed the Chil-loco Indian school little Indian girls greeted it with cheers. The skipper of the neatest schooner of the fleet was pretty Ella Black-burn, of Quincy, Ill., and her crew of three sisters. They were dressed in calico gowns and old-fashioned sunbonnets. These girls are going for homes in Oklahoma, and they say they will not return without them, even if they have to marry boomers. They carry two Winchester rifles.

Four days from now and this great caravan will reach the borders of Oklahoma, All day to-day long white-topped wagons have been rolling into Arkansas City from the camps north and west of here. Some of them are waiting for to-morrow's sun, others are already down to the Pawnee trail and following in the wake of the schooners started by Captain Hayes.

One Man Who Will Not Go. There is one old fellow in the walnut bottoms who will not start. His name is Black, and although he is nearly 60 years old, he is infatuated with the buxom wife of a young farmer near Caldwell, and persuaded her to run away with him and her husband's best team of horses. The wronged husband learned to-day for the first time that his spouse and horses were here, and early this morning he came over from Caldwell with a enstable and replevined the horses. He celined, however, to reclaim his wife.

The boomers over at Hunnewell and Cald-well started only a few minutes after the Arkansas City procession began to move. Every drop of liquor in the camps was destroyed. The boomers have no definite plans as yet, but it is understood that un-less they came to the old Cherokee and Cheyenne trails at Black Bear Creek they will separate into divisions so as to strike the border at three points widely separated. A man who passed through Purcell to-day says the town is overrun with gamblers, monte men and thugs, and several strangers have been held up and robbed at the muzzle of a six-shooter. Last night a big force of special deputy marshals patrolled the streets to prevent a collision between opposing factions of gamblers.

SCENES AT CALDWELL.

Hundreds of Wagons Commence Their Journey Across the Neutral Strip Fresh Arrivals Without Censing-Fenrs of the Floods.

CALDWELL, KAN., April 18.-At o'clock this morning the start across the start to-morrow morning, but owing to the condition of the trail because of the heavy rains of the last few days, Captain Woodson, commanding the company stationed here to repel invaders, determined to give the colonists another day to cross the strip. At 8 o'clock a blue-coated bugler mounted at the camp of the soldiers and rode from camp to camp among the boomers with the tidings that they might cross the line into

The troops broke camp at 9 o'clock and proceeded to the line. By 10 o'clock 50 wagons were drawn up on either side of the little bridge where the old Reno trail crosses the line. At just 10 o'clock they were permitted to start. The troops rode in front, the wagons stringing out in single file, making the start of a long cession that will continue to pour over the little bridge into the land of the Cherokees all day long. About 700 wagons left to-day. Captain Woodson returned after day. Captain Woodson returned after riding a few miles with the troops, and Lieutenant Jenkins will take them through to Oklahoma.

A dispatch from Wellington says: The

stream of prairie schooners moving south-ward has not diminished. The streets of the city are filled with boomers and they continue to pour in from the north, east and west, and frequently from 6 to 12 wagons and teams are in one outfit. Such an emigration has never before been witnessed in this section. Old settlers tamiliar with the Cimarron river, which all settlers entering Oklahoms from the northwest cross, say that its waters are very high and that it is as much as a man's life is worth to cross it in its swollen condition. Its banks are composed in a large part of shifting quicksand, and where a safe crossing can be made to-day, to-morrow in all probability the same place would be a death trap. Many parties who intended to go from here with teams have abandoned the attempt and will go by rail, being fearful of serious acci-dents in fording this river.

MARTIAL LAW.

The Authorities at Washington Have Their Eyes on Oklahoma-Every Effort Will be Made to Prevent Trouble -An Auxious Feeling.

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- It is very apparent here that officers of the army are filled with the liveliest apprehension regarding the opening of Oklahoma. The Secretary of War has authorized the statement that the Government is fully aware of the situation, and has arranged to take all proper steps to prevent trouble. It is known that the subject has formed the main topic for discussion at recent Cabinet meetings, and that the Attorney General has been called upon to decide the question as to authority of the War Department to act in case of strife, bloodshed or violence in the

case of strife, bloodshed or violence in the newly opened country.

The instructions sent to the commandant of the troops in Oklahoma, as a result of the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General, were extremely guarded. They are understood to direct the army officers to assist in the maintenance of law, but to carefully observe the regulations defining their authority and leave arrests for violations of law to the Marshals. The President might, in case of serious disturbance, declare martial law over the Territory, but this could not be done in advance of breach of the peace, and the machinery of Government would, it the machinery of Government would, it is feared, be too slow in moving to meet the great emergency which may arise.

The only army regulation on the subject

provides for interference by the troops in an emergency only in case of interruption to the carriage of the mail or assaults upon United States property, but under a some-

(Continued on seventh page.)

PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, APRIL

very white and very tense flame. I wish I had a lamp of Pennsylvania oil to set alongside of it. If the two set aide by side, and you did not choose Lima oil, you would be an exception to the rule. Nobody ever saw a better flame than that.

"How about the odor?" Even Facts Known to all Included in

the Standard's Sweeping Denial. IT IS REFINING THE OHIO OIL.

And Marketing It to Compete With the Pennsylvania Product. THE OPERATION RATHER EXPENSIVE.

But a Lima Refiner Says the Results Are Far From Unsatisfactory.

The flat denial of the Standard Oil Company that any importance is attached to the fact that it has gobbled up most of the Ohio oil field has drawn out an interesting catechism for its officials to furnish the answers to, if they were so inclined. Of course they aren't, though Lima oil is being refined, and although it costs more than a similar process for Pennsylvania's superior product, the Standard is selling it on its merits.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.) LIMA, April 18,-No statement could be further from the truth than the sweeping denial sent broadcast from Oil City, Wednesday night, in which it was said the Standard Oil Company officials authorize the statement that there is absolutely no truth in the report that they are abando the Pennsyvania oil fields for Ohio, or that they are able to successfully refine Ohio oil for illuminating purposes. The entire story, they say, is based on the fact that they are now building a pipe line from Ohio to the Pennsylvania fields.

The authority of this denial is too uncertain, perhaps, for it to do much damage, but it was put out for a purpose, and de-serves a little attention. The story, which was made up wholly of facts, was not based, as alleged, on the building of a pipe line connecting the Ohio and Pennsylvania fields, which was

A LATE DEVELOPMENT, but chiefly on the fact of the Standard's extensive purchases and improvements here and at other points in the Ohio field, together with the report that the Standard was refining Lima oil and secretly sending it out in tank cars to distributing centers,

whence it distributes it broadcast over the whence it distributes it broadcass over the country.

It was not asserted in these dispatches that the Pennsylvania field was being abandoned, but that the effect on that field was uncertain and remained to be developed. The idea of its abandonment was probably only a natural conclusion growing out of the enormous purchase here, which, it must be remembered, is a radical change in the polynometric field of the Standard which has never before icy of the Standard, which has never before attempted to acquire production. There are many who suppose that the Standard owns the Pennsylvania field, but as a matter of fact it owns no wells there at all. This fact makes the purchase of 25,000 acres of Ohio territory all the more significant and sug-

gestive.

One thing is certain—Pennsylvania producers must hereafter treat with the Stand-

A PRODUCER OF CRUDE OIL as well as a consumer of it, and, as said beforc, the effect of this change on the Pennsylvania fields remains to be seen, and time alone will tell. The Standard will not. Its propensity for denying everything, divulging nothing and squeezing pretty much everybody that it can get a grip upon, is too well established to admit of turning to that source of information as to future plans and

The great game of freezeout, wherein Ohio oil was beared from 60 to 15 cents, together with the Standard's anxiety to take it all in at that price, even when necessary to build tankage to accommodate it, at an ex-pense of millions, and also good and sufficient foundation for suspicion

Since the building of a pipe line to connect the Ohio fields not merely with the Pennsylvania tanks, but with the Standard refineries everywhere, from Brooklyn to Chicago, is admitted, the whole question is as to whether they can refine Ohio oil. As they deny that it can be refined successfully, it is necessary to depend largely on circumstantial evidence.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS. It is one thing to know that a man is criminal, and another to send him to the penitentiary. Of course the defendant can-not be compelled to criminate himself by but he can easily shed a flood of light on the subject by answering any or

all of the following questions:
What is the product of its 20-still refinery
of 5,000-barrel capacity? If not refining
petroleum, it is running night and day. petroleum, it is running night and day.

If Ohio oil cannot be refined successfully, why is this refinery to be increased to an 80-still, with 20,000-barrel capacity?

If it can't be refined, why are they building a 22-acre reservoir? It will hold an enormous amount of water—enough, in fact, to supply quite a city. Water won't mix with oil, but is necessary to a refinery, and not to the fuel oil business.

If Ohio oil is worthless except for fuel.

If Ohio oil is worthless except for fuel, why have they bought up as much as possi-ble of both oil and oil territory, and why do they seek more? SINGULARLY SIGNIFICANT.

If fuel oil is the real product, why have they quit making contracts for furnishing fuel oil for even a year? They at one time made contracts for two years. As a matter of fact, they have refused to contract for more than two months, although they have more than two months, atthough they have 15,000,000 barrels of it here above ground, and a daily production fully ten times as great as the demand for fuel purposes. Indications are that people who have gone to the trouble and expense of putting themselves in the hands of the Standard by adapting fuel oil will be squeezed in the peer future.

But it is not necessary to depend on the answer of the Standard to settle the matter, I have learned to-day, beyond all possi-bility of a doubt, that the Standard is successfully refining Ohio oil and sending it out of Lima in tank cars—in fact, in train loads. The Standard has no cooperage here, and most of this refined oil is sent to Cleveland, where it is barreled, and whence it is marketed. This is a fact, and anyone on the ground can see it, although it is course impossible to get into the refinery. A LIMA REFINER TALKS.

Furthermore, the Eagle Consolidated Refining Company is refining Lima oil ex-clusively, and has a market for all it can clusively, and has a market for all it can produce. Nor is that all—they are selling it on its merits, as Lima oil. I interviewed S. S. Drake, the President of this company, in his, office this evening, and found it brilliantly illuminated with four large lamps, burning Lima oil. The blaze of these lamps was not only brilliant, but exceptionally so, and if there was any odor I failed to detect it.

"Do you use Lima crude exclusively?" was asked.

"Yes, sir. We use nothing else, and

"Yes, sir. We use nothing else, and have been refining Lima oil for over two

"Do you find a ready market?"
"We have no trouble in selling every barrel we can refine, in direct competition with Pennsylvania oil." differ in any respect with the Pennsylvania product?

THE KIND OF LIGHT IT GIVES. "It gives a better light," he said, taking down, the shade. "Mou will observe that is a jured.

"How about the oder?"
"Well, if there is any exceptionally bad odor I have become so accustomed to it that I do not notice it. If you turn the lamp low, however, you will smell a sulphurous odor peculiar to Lima oil. The difference would only be recognized by an expert, for you know oil gives off an odor when the flame is turned down."
"It is easily expended?" "Is it easily refined?"
"No; that has been the trouble. Pennsylvania oil is refined in 24 hours, and it takes 48 to refine Lima oil, and it takes more

RELATIVE VALUES OF THE TWO OILS.

"What is the relative value of Pennsylvania and Lima crude oil for illuminating "I believe I do not care to give any fig-ures," said he, hesitatingly, "but there is not as much illuminant in Lima as Penn-sylvania crude."

"What is the percentage?"
"As we get it, about 40 per cent."
"What is the percentage of Pennsylvania

oil?"

"I am not sure as to that," said he, repeating the question to an employe of the refinery, who served an apprenticeship on Pennsylvania oil, and from whom it was learned that it is about 72 per cent.

"Have you been able to cheapen the cost of refining Lima oil?"

"No, but we are making better oil, and are experimenting constantly, with the hope and expectation of lessening the cost."

"Are you the only refiners of Lima oil?"

"No. The Peerless Oil Company, at Findlay, refines it, and is now adding two new stills. That is the only refinery in this field, except ours and the Standard's."

"Is the Standard refining Lima oil?"

SOMETHING EVERYBODY KNOWS.

SOMETHING EVERYBODY KNOWS. "Well, I'm not in the habit of saying anything about other people's affairs, but they have a large refinery here, and it's running day and night. Everybody knows

The Standard is still acquiring territory as rapidly as possible, with five buyers in the field. Besides small deals, they closed to-day with the Union Oil Company for

to-day with the Union Oil Company for 1,553 acres of leases.

The Associated Press dispatch sent out last night, announcing that, with the close of the deal for the Ohio Oil Company's territory of 15,000 acres, the Standard had acquired all the available territory here, is erroneous, and caused considerable indignation. The Lima Times, in a long article on the subject, says:

tion. The Lims Times, in a long article on the subject, says:

The Standard has acquired by purchase a large acreage of oil-producing territory and the largest portion of the production, but to say that it has all is absolutely false. Not more than one-tenth of the territory is under their control. Thousands upon thousands of acres of good producing territory, some developed and some undeveloped, are still open to the pro-ducer.

MURDER AT SEA.

Frightful Story Told by the Crew of a Merchant Vessel-One Man Knocked From the Yard and Killed-Warrants Out for the

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, April 18.-United States Marshals here have warrants for Captain E. E. Sewell, of the wooden ship Solitaire, of Bath; the first mate, F. Ryan, and second mate, J. W. Robbins. The two mates left the vessel before she was docked here on Monday and the captain has disappeared. Some of the crew tell an awful story of crueicy. From the start they were overworked, and instead of having the usual watch plan of four hours off, after eight hours of duty, they were compelled to work fully 20 hours of the 24. They were constantly at work, when they should have been below, scraping down the masts, painting the Solitaire outside and inside and painting the boats. Men were daily laying pins. No order was given without blow, and the men say they were black and blue from this treatment during the entire

On March 11 Coombs, an American seaman, William K. Holm, a Dane, and two Germans were ordered aloft to take in sail. Roaring with oaths at the top of his voice. Robbins, the second mate, mounted the rigging after them almost before they had started at their task. Coombs stood next to was next to him. Alming a blow at Coombs with: "What are you doing —?" he hit him in the neck. Losing his balance the American fell 80 feet, when he caught himself on the buntlines and sayed himself. With the same remark the mate hit Holm who, according to Coombs, gave a frightful yell and fell like a stick from that awful

yell and fell like a stick from that awful height to the deck. He was killed instantly and was buried next day:
"I made up my mind," said Coombs, "that if enough of the crew would stand by me we would mutiny. I was ready for anything to get out of that floating hell. I stole the carpenter's hatchet and wanted the I-theren to stand in any cast wanted. the Irishman to stand in and get the rest of the crew over, but he had not any 'sand' and the Dutchmen were thoroughly cowed and ready to stand anything. I was wild enough with the poundings day and night I had to take to kill the captain and the two mates, set fire to the ship and take to beats."

TRIED TO POISON HIS PA.

A Young Man in Maine Under Arrest Accused of Attempted Patricide.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PORTLAND, ME., April 18 .- A young man in the neighboring town of Gray is under arrest for attempted patricide. The facts in the case are these: Mr. Abel Black, an old and well-known citizen of West Gray, came near being fatally poisoned, Monday, by paris green, which had been put into a jug of cider from which he was in the habit of drinking. He had been at work in his field, and went into the house about 10 A. M. drank a glass of cider, and soon became

Later in the day J. L. Crockett also took a drink from the same jug. He noticed that it looked and tasted peculiar, and on a more particular investigation saw that it was colored with paris green. He was very sick for a time, but it also acted as an emetic in his case, and he is now all right. George Black has been arrested on a charge made by his father of mixing the paris green with

KILLED BY A COUPLING LINK.

Strange and Fatal Accident to a Wrecking o Crew at Renova.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. RENOVA, April 18 .- On the Philadelhis and Erie Railroad, near Cook's Run, there had been a smash-up of an oil train, and a wrecking crew went up to clear the track! To get one of the derailed oil tanks on the track, a rope 100 feet long was attached to the coupling link, the other end being fastened to the wrecking engine. John Wilson, one of the crew, was standing 100 feet distant from the tank, and some dis-pance from him stood Rudolph Schwab, anther workman.

coupling link on the tank broke. One of the pieces flew toward Wilson and struck him in the forehead. Glancing from his forehead it struck Schwab in the neck, killing him instantly. Wilson was knocked down, but beyond a bad cut was not inDRAWING THE NET.

Sworn to by a United States Officer-Expected to be Coined by Many New Arrests of Implicated Persons

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOIL! DURING THE BIG CENTENNIAL. Only Three of Washington's Descendants Honored at the Banquet.

this city, turns out to be true in every de-tail. To-night Lieutenant Thomas P. Dapray made a statement under oath. Mr. Dapray is an attache of the Department of Arizona, United States Army. He says:

The net is drawing closely about Mulkey and his companions, and his immediate arrest by United States authorities is highly probable. In an interview to-day with a reporter, Governor Lewis Torres, of Lower California, said:

fashionably early. Only three of Washington's many descendants will have places NEW YORK, April 18 .- Any keen oberver or good listener who will go abroad through this city this week will find that the biggest part of the population of New ognized by everybody, and consequently fe secure in the knowledge of those rights. York is agape over the coming centennial jubilee. One thing is emphatically suggested by the far-seeing men about town, that is that there should be built along Fifth avenue, back from the sidewalks,

and proprietor of the newspaper, the Lower Californian, published at Ensenada."

TOO OLD TO CLIMB.

Frederick Werner Sufficated Secause He Could Not Slide Down a Rope.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, April 18 .- The six-story It is interesting to note how small busibrick building, 81 to 85 Center street, was ness men and theater people are taking the chance to furnish novelties for the jubilee. found to be on fire at 7 o'clock this evening. As hook and ladder No. 1 was on its way up Almost every one is planning and scheming Center street Captain Shaw saw three men to attract the money that the visitors will bring to town. All of them count on at the sixth-story window on the south side. They were Herman Schneider and his two swelling their purses to stocking size. They are among the most excited in all the city." The column of Washington's descendants came down upon the Centennial Committee o-day. The committeemen were awed by the attack, and only fired one gun upon the

They were Herman Schneider and his two sens, whose gunsmith shop occupies a part of the top floor. They tore off a piece of rubber belting and let themselves down to the roof of the three-story building, No. 79. When they got down Schneider said that a workman was left behind.

The firemen reached the shop by a 35-foot ladder. They found the place filled with smoke and Frederick Werner suffocated to death in the middle of the room. He was 70 years old and had refused to try to descend the byrope of belting. Warner was a Grand Army man and had a wife and four children.

The main part of the building was occupied by Simon Zinn, manufacturer of fancy metal goods. The police estimate his damage at \$15,000 and the damage to the building at \$5,000. The building is owned by Henry A. Mott.

In 1872, on Christmas night, six girls and three men lost their lives in a fire on the site of these buildings.

SHENANDOAH, April 18 .- John Conrov aged 12, was standing at the blackboard loud report was heard, and four of the boy's fingers fell in different parts of the room, while fragments of his slate flew about the room, striking a number of scholars. Young Conroy was thrown to the floor, and the blood spurted in streams from his shattered hand. He was carried home, and the re-

CHICAGO, April 18 .- The manufacturers of knit goods in the West now have an organization for the promotion of trade interests. It was formed this afterthe ball. There were souvenirs at the in-augural ball a century ago. They were daintily painted tans, which were given to each lady. The souvenir for Monday night noon at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where 26 representatives of manufacturers in nearly all the Western States met. The organization is to be known as the "Western Knit Goods Manu-facturing Association," and it is said to especially include in its membership all the Western producers of knit goods, hosiery,

WANT A PIECE OF NEW YORK.

The Heirs of a Datch Ploneer After a Valu-

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 18 .- About 100 families living in this county are after some property in lower New York, and propose to have it if there is any way of getting it or its money equivalent. They are name Mandeville, and everyone of these claims to be a descendant, to some extent, of Vellis

The old man settled down near the spo where Washington Market is locate

OTTAWA, April 18 .- In the House Commons to-day, Hon. McKenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, said that the amount of exports of produce from Canada for the nine months ended April 1, 1889, was \$59,790,391. For the same period in 1888 the figures were \$59,808,785. This is exclusive of British Columbia. men before the votes were counted and the assassination of John M. Clayton, are features in the case and the courtroom was crowded with spectators.

Highly Probable.

Los ANGELES, CAL., April 18 .- The fillbustering expedition to Lower California as betrayed by Colonel J. K. Mulkey, Arizona, United States Army. He says:

Colonel Mulkey approached me with his scheme. I threatened to make the matter public in the newspapers, when he turned livid with fear and begged me not to expose the scheme for the present. I have, therefore, kept the matter to myself, until reading the exposure.

THOMAS B. DAPRAY.

A reporter to-day secured a ticket to a lecture on "Lower California" at Union League Hall, April 3, 1889. This ticket was signed by the initials K. G. F., meaning Knights of the Golden Field.

California, said:

Where one person thought seriously of such a move. 99 would laugh at it and treat it with ridicule. The idea originated probably from some fertile brain, the possessor of which thought there was something to be gained by it. We feel very secure here in Ensenada, and are sure that all our rights will be respected. We also know there is nothing in the report, for the simple reason that the Americans as a rule are a fair and just people, and 99 of the 100 would assist us in holding our own against any unjust attack. We have rights which are recognized by everybody, and consequently feel

ognized by everybody, and consequently feel secure in the knowledge of those rights.

Wades Hayes, of Flower street, is an old Californian. He was here when Walker's fillbustering scheme started from Los Angeles. He knew Walker well, and for many years has been well posted on Californian affairs. He said he did not know Mulkey, and had never been in Lower California, but believed there would be some startling developments in Mexico before long. "In 1881, during Garfield's term," said he, "I was engaged in mining in Sonors, Mexico. At the time I met a large party of men from California, Arisona and New York, who had been inspecting Lower California and Sonors, and were talking of a filibustering expedition to capture the peninsula. One of the men was E. A. Hedd, of Arizona, another was Mr. Bennett, of New York, who is now the editor and proprietor of the newspaper, the Lower

HOW A BOY LOST A HAND. He Fooled With a Dualin Cap and It Blew

off His Fingers. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCES copying figures from it on his slate at school in this place to-day, when suddenly a hand. He was carried home, and the re-mainder of his hand had to be amputated.

It was a long time before the mysterious explosion could be explained, and then it was found that the boy had a dualin cap, a powerful fulminate used in the mines, fitted on the end of his alate pencil. While at the blackboard he began picking at the ex-plosive cap with his knife, with the result

ONE MORE TRUST FORMED.

The ball will be an unfashionably early affair. It will begin at 8 o'clock. There is a tremendous rush for boxes. One committeeman received an offer of \$1,000 for a box, The Western Kult Goods Manufacturers Organize a Combine.

A constitution and bylaws were formulated, and at another meeting on the last Thursday in June they will be submitted for formal adoption. The association elected as President, John W. Hart, of S. B. Wilkins Company, Rockford, Ill.; and for Secretary, C. E. Ovenshiere, of the St. Paul Knitting Works, St. Paul, Minn.

able Property.

Mandeville or Manderville, one of the old Dutch pioneers who came to New York two

a part of the land he acquired by the right of possession was a section through which. Ganesvoort street runs. It is claimed that the present owners have no title from the old ploneer, and that his heirs own the property.

William Palmer, Thomas Hervey and William Hobbs, Judges of Election, who

THREE CENTS

VITH BLOOD. West Po atship for a A Pathetic History Gains a

BOY WHO COMES & RAVE RACE. His Grandsire Cast the a for Lin-

coln in a Whole Junty

WITH A COCKED REVOLVER IN HIS HAND

Both Father and Grandfather the Victims of Political TO VALUE OF Assuring Laboratory

One of the saddest stories connected with the political dissensions of 1861-65 has come to light by the application for a West Point cadetship. The facts have been verified by documents stained with the blood of political martyrs. President Harrison and Secretary Proctor were deeply impressed by the pathetic relation, and exerted themselves successfully to secure an appointment for the applicant, who undoubtedly comes from a brave race.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The appointment yesterday of Henry M. Dixon, of Mississippi, as a cadet at large to West Point, brought to light a sad family nistory probably without a parallel in the tragic

features which mark it. Several days ago a feeble old lady was ushered into the office of Private Secretary Halford and asked him to present to President Harrison an application from her for the appointment of her grandson, a youth of 18, as a cadet at West Point. Her story deeply interested Mr. Halford, and he took her directly to President Harrison. To him she repeated the tale, which he said afterward greatly moved him. At his suggestion Mrs. Dixon, for that was her name, prepared a statement in detail of the experiences of herself and family, which accompanied her formal application for her grandson's appointment.

A POLITICAL MARTYR.

From this statement it appears that Mrs. Annie F. Dixon, the widow of Major Henry T. Dixon, was the only man in Fauqier county, Virginia, who voted for Lincoln for President in 1860. He had to send to Washington for the ballot, which he deposited in the box with his left hand, a cocked revolver being in his right. He had been warned that 40 men had sworn to kill him if he voted for

Some time afterward he went to Alexandria, Va., on business, to be gone two days. After he had gone a friend informed Mrs. Dixon that her husband would be shot on Dixon that her husband would be shot on the depot platform as he alighted from the cars if he returned. She telegraphed her husband not to return home, and he did not see his home again for four years. He served through the war, was one of the defenders of the capital, and was afterward commissioned as paymaster. During the war Mrs. Dixon suffered much persecution, and was several times taken prisoner. Their and was several times taken prisoner. Their property was all destroyed, and six weeks after the war closed Major Dixon was assas-sinated by an ex-Confederate officer, being shot in the back.

A COWARDLY ASSASSINATION. His family was left in destitute circumstances, and at the request of General Grant, who was acquainted with the circumstances, Postmaster General Randall gave the widow employment in his department. about ten years of service she left it and is now old and feeble, penniless and without a

Mer son, Henry M. Dixon, went South after the war, a mere boy, and married in Mississippi at the age of 18, his wife being a native of that State. He opposed the Democratic ticket at his home in Yazoo City, and in 1879 he was warned by a mob to leave the town. This he refused to do, behind, as was his father before him. His wife did not long survive him, and six small children were thus bereft of their parents' named for his father, that Mrs. Dixon asked

RECOURT RECOMMENDATIONS.

**Accompanying the application was a package of papers that were mutely eloquent. One of these was a letter taken from the hip pocket of Henry M. Dixon, through which the fatal bullet had cut its deadly way. Another was a letter from his widow to his widowed mother, full of tenderness and pathos. These, with the rest, were referred to Secretary Proctor, who was as deeply touched as the President, who determined to appoint the boy if there was a place for him. So deep was the Secretary's interest that he personally looked up the record of Mrs. Dixon, and was satisfied of the correctness of her statements.

the correctness of her statements.

There was a vacancy in the list of cadets at large, caused by the failure of an appointee to fulfill the requirements, and greatly to the gratification of President Harrison he to-day received notice from Secretary Proctor that Mrs. Dixon had been notified of the appointment of her grandson. It may be added that the boy, who has been attending school, is most highly recommended by his teacher and rector as well deserving the appointment because of his accepilshments and worth.

FEEL THE NEED OF A TRUST.

New York Warehousemen Preparing to Form an Airtight Combination.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, April 18 .- There were reports on the Produce Exchange to-day to the effect that the big warehousemen were organizing a storage trust like that which now rules the Brooklyn water front. The statement was made that the New York storage men have suffered materially by competition among themselves, and that the rates of storage for vegetable oils, teas, coffees, hemp, chemicals and sugars and general merchandise are far below Brooklyn trust rates. The organization of the New York trust was to stop this chopping of rates, and efforts were to be made to bring about uni-

form and profitable rates.

Inquiry among the storage men, notably Elliott F. Driggs & Co., Lawrence, Son & Gerrish, and David Seals & Co., resulted only in denials that any storage trust was contemplated, but the people who know what is going on down fown were convinced that some sort of a combination to advance and maintain storage rates is under way.

SOMEWHAT PEREMPTORY.

An Unqualified Demand for the Resignation of St. Louis Federal Officials.

ST. Louis, April 18.—Quite a stir was created in political circles here to-day by a peculiar request for the resignations of Colector Barnum and Appraiser Harrigan. Congressman Niedringhaus called on the officials named and presented the following WASHINGTON, April 18.-Hon. F. Niedring

washington, April 1s.—How I haus, St. Louis:
Call on Harrigan and Barnum and ask for their resignations, to take effect on May I. President wants it. If they don't resign they will be removed on Saturday. Bring their resignations with you.

NATHAN CHANK.
Congressman Niedringhaus left to-night for Washington without the resignations.